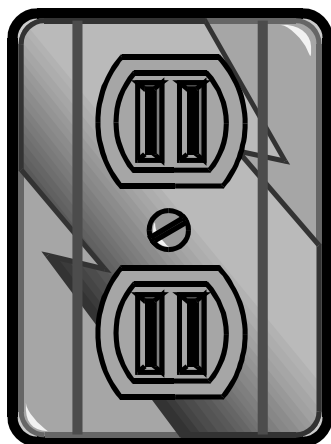




Electrical Systems and Appliances — Damaged Wiring and Switches



You may be able to repair flood-damaged electric wiring and switches yourself if you take certain precautions. Follow these steps before attempting your own repair.

- ① Disconnect the main switch and any switches which control pumps and out buildings.
- ② Stand on a dry board when turning off any switch or pull the handle with a dry stick.
- ③ Remove all branch circuit fuses so no one can reconnect the electricity while you are working on equipment and wiring. Wear rubber gloves because electrical leakage may be present if the switch box is filled with mud or debris.
- ④ Clean dirt and debris from load center panels and all switch, outlet and junction boxes. Leave them open to dry out. Stand on a dry surface and use a plastic-handled scraper to clean around "hot" wires.
- ⑤ Allow the entire wiring system to dry out, uncovering all possible openings to hasten drying.
- ⑥ To clean rigid conduit wiring, cut the wires and pull them out. Blow or suck air through the conduit to dry it.
- ⑦ When the entire system is dry, have an electrician check it for leakage and grounds.
- ⑧ After all of these precautions have been taken, it should be safe to check the wiring by following these steps:

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- a. Replace the main fuses and close the main switch. If there is current leakage, the switch needs further repair or replacement.
- b. If there is no evidence of leakage, insert a fuse in one of the branch circuits and close the main switch. Additional repair is necessary if the fuse blows or if there is any sign of smoking or heating.
- c. After all circuits have been repaired and checked one at a time, insert all branch fuses.